

"CORDA FRATRES"

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ÉTUDIANTS
(International Federation of Students)

EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF STUDENTS

CORNELL COSMOPOLITAN CLUB

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., U. S. A., August 29—September 3, 1913

**Report of the Secretary of the International Central
Committee of Corda Fratres**

LOUIS P. LOCHNER

General Progress.

The biennium 1911-13 has been one of constant growth of the Corda Fratres Movement. I shall not go into details as to the progress made in the various countries of Europe, South America, and North America, and even Northern Africa. President Nasmyth, because of his direct personal contact with student associations throughout the continent of Europe is much better qualified to present this phase. Besides, his circular letters to the consulates and adhering associations have described in detail the results of his visits to numerous countries. I cannot fail to rejoice for a moment, however, over the union of the German "Internationale Studentenvereine" into a national organization and the adherence of this body to the Corda Fratres Movement, over the spread of the Corda Fratres Movement into Greece, Turkey, and Bohemia, and over the ultimate triumph of our Argentinian confreres in finally securing the adherence of the "Liga de los Estudiantes Americanos" to the Corda Fratres Movement. These are forward steps of tremendous portent. They have made the Corda Fratres movement more international in character than it has been for some time.

A Federal Organ.

It had been the sincerest hope of the American members of the Central Committee to see an international review established which should serve as the world organ of the Corda Fratres Movement, published at least in French and in English, and in as many additional languages—especially German, Italian, and Spanish—as advisable and practicable. However, the Corda Fratres Central Committee has no definite income that can be used to finance a problem of this kind. President Nasmyth and I were willing to assume any reasonable risk, but we desired to see at least a partial guaranty in the way of subscription pledges.

In order to arrive at something tangible and definite, I addressed a circular letter, dated April, 1912, to the consulates, adhering associations and individual members, and laid before them the question of supporting the projected International Review. Appended to this appeal, which was sent broadcast throughout the world, was a subscription blank, to be signed and returned to me.

I am exceedingly sorry to say that our hopes were sadly disappointed, in that scarcely 100 members agreed to subscribe. No doubt there are many more members and organizations that were in favor of the project. No doubt, also, many subscribers would enroll after the appearance of the first number. But the result of this referendum convinced the President and myself that the psychological moment

had not yet come, and that more missionary work must be done before the cherished project can be realized. The following steps seem to me imperative :

Suggestions for its Establishment.

First, this congress should officially endorse the project of establishing a world Corda Fratres Review, and every delegate present should pledge himself to work among the bodies which he represents toward the enrollment of the greatest possible number of subscribers. If every delegate present were to promise to secure 15 subscribers for a period of three years, I feel confident that the venture could be safely launched.

Secondly, the members of the next Comité Central should make it their special duty to work in their constituent bodies for the enlargement of the subscription roll. I regard their cooperation along these lines as paramount to any service that they can render at this juncture in our history.

Thirdly, we should interest men of wealth in the project, so that they may supply a working capital during the first few years of the Review, during which, as is the almost universal experience of university magazines, the expenses usually exceed the income. More than that, this congress should specifically authorize the next Comité Central to solicit aid of this kind. It is well enough for us to argue that a venture of this kind should be self-supporting. That is no doubt the ideal toward which to strive. But we must face the facts as they exist—and as far as I can see, the only manner in which we can ever establish a common medium for the interchange of experiences, news, and problems is by soliciting the financial assistance of wealthy friends of the movement.

Publicity Through National Organs.

But, though we failed to realize our fondest hope of establishing a world students' organ, I am gratified to report that more organized publicity has been given the Corda Fratres movement than perhaps ever before.

The "Corda Fratres Rivista Internazionale di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti," published by our indefatigable Italian confreres, has been a most serviceable medium for transmitting to the Italian students the circular letters issued by President Nasmyth and myself. It has published accurate information regarding the Eighth Congress, and has also been the medium for publishing a detailed report of the Seventh Congress.

The "Cosmopolitan Student" has rendered a similar service to the American consulates. Scarcely a month has passed but that new light was shed upon the Corda Fratres Movement through this medium.

In Germany there has been established an organ of the "Internationale Studentenvereine" which bids fair to become a tremendously useful magazine. "Vaterland and Welt" gives every evidence of painstaking editorial leadership and of a most commendable sympathy for all word movements.

Our comrades in Argentina have availed themselves of the existence of the organs of the various "Centros de los Estudiantes" to spread the gospel of world brotherhood among students. Especially the organs of the Engineering and Law "Centros" are full of information regarding the Corda Fratres Movement.

In Hungary our esteemed colleagues on the Central Committee have given space to the progress of the movement in the "Egyetemi Lapok."

It is evident from this brief survey that the Corda Fratres ideals have been systematically spread. Add to this the publicity that was given the movement through the three Congress Circulars, which have been sent broadcast through the world, and we can truthfully record that progress has indeed been made.

Individual Contributions to the Press.

Comrade Nasmyth has embraced every opportunity to use the columns of European journals, especially student publications, for spreading a knowledge of the Corda Fratres Movement. I have supplemented his work by contributions to the English, French and Spanish editions of the "Bulletin of the Pan-American Union," to "La Vie Internationale," published at Brussels, to "International Conciliation," to the Pamphlet Series of the World Peace Foundation, to the "Peace Day Bulletin" of the U. S. Bureau of Education, to the "Advocate of Peace," to "Die Friedenswarte," to the "Hochschulnachrichten," both published in Germany, and to the "Cosmopolitan Student." I have also had the honor to present our movement in an address before the Fourth American Peace Congress, held at St. Louis last May, and in a paper sent to the "Congrès Mondial des Associations Internationales," held at Brussels in June last.

Mr. Nasmyth and I have also had occasions to spread information of a corrective nature in the case of a certain German periodical, which condemned the movement for alleged anti-German tendencies. I am glad to state, however, that the editor met us in a splendidly courteous and open-minded manner, and upon our presentation of the real facts in the case became a supporter of the movement.

Correspondence by the Secretary.

A great portion of my time was given to assisting in the work of organizing the present congress. What time I have given, however, is infinitesimal as compared with the heroic labor of my esteemed colleague Locsin and his Cornell co-workers, who have given more than a solid year to the preparations for the Congress.

It fell to my lot to engage in correspondence with all the foreign offices represented at Washington. Almost every reply from ambassadors and ministers was a hearty endorsement of this congress and a promise of cooperation and support. Similarly encouraging was my correspondence with a number of ministries of education, and with the noted men who have done us the honor of serving on our "Comité d'Honneur."

In addition to the correspondence incident to the congress there has also naturally been much correspondence affecting Federation affairs. Periodic circular letters were sent to the members of the Comité Central and to our representatives in England, Tunis, Bohemia, Turkey, Greece, Sweden, and France. The work of the secretary along the lines of correspondence was considerably relieved by the fact that President Nasmyth was able to visit the student bodies of so many European countries personally. Without these travels the progress that has been made would have been impossible.

A Statistical Survey.

One further matter should be mentioned. In our first circular letter to the consulates and adhering associations the President and I requested that a statistical survey be made of the movement, so that we might know exactly how many active members there are in the various consulates and societies. We also requested the individual members to fill out a blank that was attached, which was to serve as the basis for compiling a Corda Fratres Directory and which was not only to enable the members to get in touch directly with any fellow member or any association in the Federation, but which was also to give information as to professional degrees and particular interests with a view to encouraging correspondence between members from different countries.

The same thing that applies to the returns on the question of establishing an international students' magazine applies here: the replies received were not sufficient to merit the publication of a Directory. The explanation is to be found partly in the unfamiliarity of our members and associations with a scheme of this kind, and partly in the limitations upon the number reached through our circular.

The establishment of an international medium will immeasurably facilitate the working out of a Directory, for such a medium can be used to exhort the members from month to month to supply the necessary statistical material regarding themselves. I am therefore not in the least discouraged over the failure of this first attempt at a statistical survey to bring satisfactory results.

A Permanent Bureau.

To sum up: the Corda Fratres Movement during the last biennium has expanded and grown in a most satisfactory manner. What is now needed is internal organization and strengthening. This can best be accomplished by a common medium of intercommunication, and through the establishment, as I pointed out at the Fourth American Peace Congress, of a permanent bureau, or clearing house of information. I repeat what I said on this latter point on that occasion:

Should not the coming world congress of students be utilized for calling into life an International Institute of Universities, which shall act as a clearing house, as a central repository for information affecting the entire scholastic world? I have in mind a bureau which shall be instrumental in promoting international congresses of scholars and students, in organizing international visits between students and professors of different countries, in publishing an international students' magazine. I have in mind a bureau which shall collect and distribute data concerning the requirements for admission and degrees, fees and cost of living, special advantages offered in various fields by different universities, and all other subjects of interest to students contemplating matriculation abroad. I have in mind a bureau which shall act as the press agent for distinguished scholars who visit other countries on lecture tours, and which shall cooperate in arranging for the itinerary of these lecturers. Limitations of space forbid a detailed discussion of the many uses to which such an Institute could be put. Suffice it to say that it would serve, as nothing yet devised, to unite and unify the numerous forces now at work in the scholastic world for hastening the day of complete world organization. The machinery is provided in the organizations which I have sketched. Who will furnish the motive power?

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THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT MOVEMENT AND THE GERMAN STUDENT BODY.

WALTER A. BERENDSOHN, PH.D.

Woodrow Wilson, president of the great republic in which we are at present tarrying as guests, in the twelfth chapter of his work, "The New Freedom" describes in glowing poetic terms what a powerful experience to the old Europe of the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th century was the discovery of the until then concealed half of this terrestrial sphere. The imagination was powerfully stimulated. For all the slumbering forces there was suddenly created boundless space for free development. Into the history of old nations there came new movement, new nations arose. This expansion also promoted mightily the spiritual liberation from Rome and from the heavy ban of *antiquity* and it contributed greatly to the development of *the distinctly national states and national civilizations*, such as we see them to-day. But to-day, about 400 years after that historical event, we are standing in the presence of a new event which, when comprehended in its entirety, may become for us an equally great experience; the whole world so vastly increased by the opening of new lands, explored from pole to pole, has become small and narrow through the powerful development of technical sciences, commerce and trade. There is nothing in the history of the world which can be compared with *the existing net of relations between nations which is encompassing the earth ever more closely*. We comprehend it under the old term "*internationalism*," which we have, however, filled with a completely new content. It cannot be said that the internationalism of to-day, that is, what to-day is being enacted "*inter nationes*," has had a gradual growth. If it is permissible to speak of half a century of universal history as of a single night, then the aforesaid internationalism may be said to have come into the

world over night, a vigorous child. And with the rapid progress of technical science, commerce and trade no great prophetic power is necessary to predict its rapid growth. In a short time it will grow to gigantic stature.

What I have here but briefly indicated has come about of necessity and will progress irresistibly. No one can prevent the most widely different national groups of like interests in every sphere of life from forming international organizations, and thus the relations between nations are increased from day to day and from hour to hour. With compelling power this has also changed the relations of governments to each other and produced an entirely new international politics. Alfred H. Fried, the editor of the "Friedenswarte" and bearer of the Nobel prize, calls that the "logic of facts." Among the many, however, who, compelled by the logic of facts, cooperate in the expansion of internationalism there is to be found an ever growing number for whom this historical phenomenon becomes a passionate experience, whose imagination causes them from every vantage point of the confusing bustle to look upon this contracted earth with its net of relations as an ever memorable picture, who attain the insight that in this narrow sphere their nation can prosper only as a part of an organic humanity, and who in a profounder love of country now consciously direct their endeavors toward the organization of the world. That which it is not possible to prevent, namely the logic of facts, they transform into human logic, think out its logical consequences, convert into purposeful plans and ideas and finally into deeds. *Internationalism has received an effective, directing consciousness!*

What position, now, does the International Student Movement assume in this historical occurrence? That it desires to be a part of this internationalism its name implies. As it really seeks to bring about relations "inter nationes," between the students and the student bodies of different nations, it can really be called a part of it. If, however, we wish to attract the national student bodies in their entirety, if we wish to create a powerful international student movement with a penetrating influence on all the students of the world, we dare not onesidedly base this movement on the above mentioned collaboration for internationalism, but we must rather let the "logic of facts" have its effect, which logic is gradually adding more and more men to the brains of internationalism.

The entire emphasis must be laid upon the fact that we are concerned with a *student* movement, that it is not only a group of men bound together by more or less material interests, but that it is a class

of quite a particular character that wishes to organize. The shoemakers, the stamp collectors, the tennis players of the whole earth unite on the basis of like interests. The invitation to the present congress begins with the words: "students of all nations have problems, aspirations and ideals that are essentially the same." No doubt the students of most countries occupy themselves just as intensively, perhaps up to the present even more intensively, with things which they do not have in common with those of other countries. Where is to be found, then, the "logic of facts" for the student? What will bring them together with necessity from all parts of the world? What is powerful enough to unite above and beyond all political, religious and economic controversy, above all national differences, the half of a million students of the world?

Only under an *especial students' ideal* are the students of the whole world to be brought together. Since the word "ideal" has in many languages lost its full and original force, it will not be amiss to remind ourselves that an ideal is a moral demand which lives in the heart as a final goal and spurs the will on to its highest achievements. The desired students' ideal must be so simple and so obvious that one will immediately recognize it as such and that no one can avoid its compelling logic. When parents sacrifice their time and their means to give their sons a higher education, they desire that they use their years of study *to a purpose*, and also our institutions of learning have been founded from public or private means for a definite *purpose*. In becoming a student, then, one is approached from two sides by the moral demand which, formulated as generally as possible, may be expressed by the imperative: educate yourself! To become educated may, to be sure, be a secondary object of also other circles, but *the especial, indeed the only object of the student*, detached from all other relations and considered as student only, is *to strive for the highest development of all the powers of body and of soul*. Even if during a period of moral weakness or perchance under the pressure of political circumstances of a certain country, this educational ideal should find but few bearers among the students, it would nevertheless continue to exist and would always be raised anew, for only with the destruction of the institutions themselves can this ideal ever perish. *The highest common ideal of all the students of the world is the educational ideal, and a world encompassing student movement must be an educational movement!*

As already indicated, it is my firm conviction that the nations to-day have a more sharply distinguished cultural character than in the

middle ages. At that time a generally similar education was provided in the same Latin language in the few larger universities. With the twelfth century the process of nationalization begins. Science is slowly separated from the church and is divided into many branches; Latin is supplanted more and more by the languages of the various nations, and in spite of all close relations between the scientific circles of the civilized nations, national seats of culture are rapidly developed. Notwithstanding the fact that the striving for knowledge is in concept everywhere the same, still the *content of the educational ideal in the schools of the different nations varies greatly*. A close knowledge of English and German student life first revealed to me these facts and I now find my views confirmed in everything that I have since learned about the schools and the students of other countries. The moral problem is everywhere the same. All endeavors which actually exist to elevate the student life can easily be classified as an expression of the idea that education and self-culture are the real task of the student and that the nation expects from the student, as the academically educated man, a refinement, ennobling and elevation of its whole existence. Whatever direction these endeavors may take, whether they are concerned primarily with the organization of the students for mutual benefit or with the creation of institutions which shall serve the development of body or mind, whether they endeavor to remove economic, legal or old traditional hindrances, or whether finally they strive for a nobler sociability, everything is animated, advanced, and held together by the impelling power of the fundamental idea that one wishes to clear the student's path for the fulfillment of his moral duty of developing into a thoroughly capable personality.

For the international student movement, however, it is of the greatest importance that the various nations possess their distinctively national cultures and that the students of each country give to their own educational ideal a distinctively individual content. For it is just that which makes the *intercourse with foreign students* and especially *the sojourn in a foreign country* in the midst of native students so *valuable for the student's education*. It incites him to that genuinely scientific activity of making comparisons. First of all he learns to see himself and his native land from a different standpoint. He learns to realize that a hundred different things which he had considered as self-evident and had performed as unconsciously as his breathing are indeed historically conditioned peculiarities of his own country. This applies to a very high degree especially to the views

and customs current among students. The more he becomes able intelligently to classify the innumerable individual experiences of his intercourse with foreign students and of his sojourn in the foreign country and the more he learns to advance from the distinction of external differences of language and customs to a fuller understanding of foreign ideas and ideals, ethical and emotional tendencies, the more penetrating becomes the experience which in the last analysis will yield him a double profit : it will deepen his own patriotic feeling and awaken his national consciousness by allowing him to comprehend more deeply than ever before his close inner relation to the civilization and culture of his own country and secondly it will imbue him with respect for the differently constituted individual character of a strange civilization. In both cases he gains a vivid conception of the historical development and the close interrelation of the manifold forms of expression of a great people. However different, now, the content of the academic ideal may be, everywhere this idea will soon become the common property of the academically educated, namely, that the national academic education must be rounded off by intercourse with foreign students and especially by the sojourn in a foreign country and intercourse with the academic circles of other nations. If we examine the endeavors of the different groups united in the International Federation of Students, we plainly recognize that the underlying motive has always been the desire for an expansion of education in this very sense. The International Federation of Students therefore remains true to its own character and gives expression to this when it posits as one of its claims the following idea : "The intercourse with students of foreign countries and if possible a sojourn abroad is necessary in order to supplement and deepen the national academic education." This is a claim which will find full support on the strictly national side and which even at present is being recognized and put into practice far beyond the circles of the International Federation of Students.

The object of the *International Federation of Students* might therefore be stated somewhat as follows :

"The object of the I. F. S. is to unite the students of the civilized nations for mutual assistance in the struggle for their common ideals, without favoring or opposing particular religious, political or economic principles. It regards as the highest student ideal the physical and mental development of the personality, it considers the intercourse with foreign students and the sojourn in a foreign country as necessary for the deepening and supplementing of the national academic educa-

tion of each individual student. It seeks, therefore, to the best of its ability to cultivate the relations between the students of all the civilized nations." From these statements of its aims and purposes it would be possible to develop an extraordinarily full program for the separate international student societies and for entire national student groups, for the committee, the conventions, and for a prospective publication of the international federation.

We have not the time here to develop this in detail. I wish only to suggest in this connection that it would be a matter : 1) of the reciprocal communication of national educational ideas and the exchange of national experiences in the solution of educational problems ; 2) of mutual assistance in the rounding out of the national education by means of intercourse with foreign students and by sojourns in foreign lands ; 3) of manifestations and enterprises in common with the purpose of procuring a general recognition of the educational idea and of promoting its accomplishment. By the acceptance of the educational ideal as a basis, the international student movement would, in my opinion, have the "logic of facts" on its side. Among students everywhere there is a deep desire intelligently to comprehend beyond the boundaries of their own country the great world of that which is strange and different. It is this longing which, as it seems to me, has attracted to the international student clubs in the different universities the majority of their members. Thousands of students who otherwise know little of international questions are to-day venturing into foreign countries on their own account without ever finding their way to the students of the foreign country.

If it is possible to extend over the world such a helpful organization, it will gain for itself all this useful material. Many influential men and women and all the governmental authorities will give their support to an international student movement which takes the form of an educational movement. Above all things, however, it will itself thereby gain strength and vigor. I can see the students of the different countries in active competition, I can see an invigorating breeze emanating from the international student movement penetrating into many a stuffy corner of national academic life, I can see newly liberated forces collecting and the sparks which enkindle the eager desire for education and self-culture into a clear flame leaping from nation to nation. *Only that movement will have lasting success and value which posits ethical demands and thereby stirs up from its depths all the forces of the will.*

An all-embracing international student movement can only be an educational movement. It would be a contradiction with the estab-

lished principles of political neutrality if one should choose as an object international conciliation. But as an inevitable consequence of a mighty educational movement there will be established mutual understanding and friendship, if not between all participants, at least between many. Since students enter into such international relations more fully prepared on the average and with greater educational needs than other people, a comparatively large number of them will occupy themselves intensively with international questions and will carry back with them as a profound experience the world-historical picture of modern internationalism. Animated by their love of country, almost all of them will from then on use to good advantage the influence which they enjoy in their academic positions in order to impart to the widest circles their profounder understanding of peculiar native and foreign characteristics. In this manner they can contribute greatly in counteracting misunderstandings, distrust and hostile instigations between nations. If, however, one demands an understanding of and a friendship for the students of other lands and active participation in the sense of modern internationalism of all who approach the circle of the international federation of students even before they have experienced in their own souls the educative effect of the intercourse with foreign students and the stay in a foreign country, then one will merely drive them away and in many cases will make of them active opponents of the movement. You are apt to introduce new party opposition into the national student bodies which you might gradually win over to the movement in their entirety, if you placed the emphasis on the ideal of student culture.

It would be pleasing indeed if this view, that the international student movement can be successful only as an educational movement, should meet with general acceptance. I believe, at least, that I can truthfully say that this voices the opinion of the German students present here today, and it is not merely an accident that we who represent the most different groups within the German student body should be agreed on this point. With this I shall turn my attention to Germany.

The powerfully developing German nation is a phenomenon difficult of comprehension for the foreigner. It is particularly difficult for him to gain a proper estimate of the intellectual constitution of the German people, because the ideal forces in the national culture of Germany have taken a somewhat different direction than in other countries. Whereas, for instance, the different phases of Anglo-Saxon culture represent a steady organic development of medieval

conditions, Germany *at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century underwent an intellectual revolution of the most significant consequences.* The fact may here be noted that it was on the foundation of the philosophy of that time that the modern German university arose, which is distinguished from the Anglo-Saxon, for instance, in its absolutely different system of study and instruction with the most far-reaching academic freedom. *Since those days vastly more ideal forces have been enlisted in the strife for knowledge for its own sake than in any other country.* Goethe's Faust with its desire for knowledge personifies them. The Faustian desire for knowledge is one of the characteristics of the German. In this manner German scholars have developed their scientific methods, have raised the proud structure of German science, and have made German universities the model for the educational institutions of many countries. The German student can enter into international relations with the calm assurance that in his national academic ideal of education he has something to offer which is peculiarly his own. Since, however, in no country the unity of education is threatened so much as in Germany by the rapid growth of the sciences and by the splitting into special branches, since, also, the higher institutions of learning until very recently have done very little for any other than intellectual education, and since, finally, old traditional customs often make extremely difficult the accomplishment of the educational problem which is becoming more and more difficult, it is for all these reasons *just as important for the German student as for any other that he come into contact with the academic circles of other civilized nations.* Different historical developments have created different conditions. But the task of the German student is the same as that of all others, namely to assist the student in solving the problems of education.

If, in spite of this, there exists a growing feeling of animosity toward foreigners in German universities, this is to be attributed to two reasons. There exists a strong immigration of students from the eastern countries, especially from Russia. This can well be compared with the immigration from these same countries into the United States of America. But, whereas the poor emigrants who land on American soil hail this country as their new home and adapt if not themselves at least their children to the foreign conditions, the large groups of East European students, having absolutely different habits of life and essentially different views of the tasks of the student class among whom they live, constitute a very heterogeneous, restless element in our higher institutions of learning. Especially is it true of

the Russian students that in consequence of the political conditions at home they are often more occupied with politics than is compatible with the German academic ideal. Thus it is not to be wondered at that the German students entered a lively protest whenever they saw themselves placed at a disadvantage through the presence of foreigners (as for example in the drawing rooms of the technological institutions or recently in the clinics). Now it is demanded of foreigners that they give proof of a preparation equal to that of the German student and here and there the fees have been increased for the foreign student. The requirements are made as difficult for the foreign student as seems necessary for the protection of the German student, which procedure is as justifiable as the measures of precaution which have been taken in the ports of the United States. This opposition has been increased materially by the somewhat exaggerated manner of exhibiting national feeling which is cultivated extensively in Germany also in student circles. As far as I can judge in this matter this boisterous variety of patriotism is regularly to be found in the beginning of nations which have been recently united and are rapidly rising. In some nations it is always present. Also in American history there are some remarkable examples of it. We must therefore take into account this sort of thing and not let it prejudice us too greatly. However, it is to be noted that in these circles *international is still almost synonymous with anti-national*. When, for example, Norman Angell delivered an address in a public meeting of the International Student Club at Goettingen, a meeting of protest accompanied by loud demonstrations was called shortly after by nearly all of the student organizations. The picked troops of these students who believe that they have a monopoly of patriotism are furnished by the same organizations (fraternities) in which the objectionable drinking customs still have the strongest hold and by whom unconditional satisfaction at the point of the sword is still considered an inviolable affair of honor. Because of their close connections with all the leading men in governmental positions they exercise great power. But their actual significance for the academic life of our day is decreasing, because to-day more than ever before men are demanded all along the line who have spent their student days not in drinking and duelling, but in the earnest striving for the full development of their personality. Already there is discussion of changes in these fraternity circles. It may still take a few decades, but into these ranks too the educational ideal will finally penetrate with renewing vigor and will rejuvenate the old customs and traditions.

Beside this, however, there continued to exist the desire for a broadening of culture, and travel into foreign countries has for a long time been considered a favorite means of culture. Thousands of students go abroad annually, partly in the interest of their special studies and partly with the desire of promoting their general education. The idea of utilizing the foreigners who study at German universities as a living source of education, as it were, was often entertained even before the organization of the present International Student Clubs. As far back as 1887 such a club was founded in Berlin. In 1908 Baumgarten and I organized a "division of the *Independent Students' Club* (Freie Studentenschaft) for the international exchange of languages and ideas." We distributed among the other "Independent Student Clubs" a circular, the beginning of which permit me to quote here: "Year after year many foreigners attend our German universities not only to broaden their knowledge of special subjects, but also to gain an insight into the whole of German life. They would surely welcome with joy any opportunity which the Independent Students' Club might give them to come into closer touch with their German fellow students. And what is most important is the fact that such an intercourse is of the greatest educational and cultural value for the German students, since thus they will be able in their own country to get acquainted with foreign languages and ideas and thereby to broaden their own mental horizon." Furthermore, mention was also made in this circular of connections with foreign university circles, of study tours abroad, and of similar things. Since in the case of the Independent Students' Club this enterprise was only one among many others, all of which were to serve educational purposes, and since also the necessary relations with foreign countries were still lacking, these suggestions had but little effect. The successful cultivation of this fertile field was reserved for Dr. Nasmyth's energetic efforts. Baumgarten was made president of the new organization, which already has grown to considerable size and now includes under President Herzog eight clubs with about 500 members in Germany and Switzerland.

But the members of this organization are, of course, for the most part foreigners, with whom a number of German students have associated themselves. It will therefore be necessary in trying to estimate the prospects of the international movement among German students to fix one's attention on that active half of the German students who are throwing off to a greater or less extent the old customs and traditions. Among these there exist societies for the cultivation of certain fields of activity. Many of these have developed

directly out of the Independent Students' Club, others represent the realization of independent student wishes. There are reform organizations, as for example the "Freischaren", who are seeking to realize Independent Student ideas in the form of fraternities, and the temperance organizations, whose members refrain from the use of alcohol and systematically practice physical culture. The controlling power in this part of the student body is unquestionably the *Independent Students' Club* (die Freie Studentenschaft). This organization has for the first time since the days of the patriotic association in the beginning of the 19th century (die Burschenschaft) reawakened in the scattered German student body the desire for a unified student body, for the civitas academica. During all the enlisting of students its central, actuating motive has been the idea that because German academic freedom makes especially great demands on the moral strength of students an organization was necessary which would subordinate all its activities to the German academic ideal and would bring together all the needs and the forces tending in the same direction. In the fifteen years of its organization it has grappled with every question of student life, it has created lasting institutions in many fields of student activity, it has had a regenerating effect even far into the circles of the fraternities, and has materially changed the intellectual cast of German student life. It has attained all this in spite of lack of support and continual opposition, and in the face of endless difficulties which are not diminishing. At all times it has turned its glances beyond the boundaries in order there to find suggestions for all the innovation it has introduced into German student life. I shall mention only the courses of instruction for working men which were modeled after similar foreign institutions. The idea of departments for the exchange of languages and ideas was a logical outgrowth of the organization's program. Without delay they gave me full authority in 1909 to arrange for the study tour to England in 1910, and sanctioned the establishment of the office for study tours into foreign countries, which this year has made the arrangements for the study tour to this country on the occasion of the Eighth International Congress of Students. In spite of the fact that the Independent students' Club has a very loose and flexible organization, it has nevertheless gained through the many active students in its ranks, through the great variety of its organizations and enterprises, and through the extent of its campaign such a great and growing influence that everything will depend on its attitude to the International Federation of Students. I do not wish to conceal the fact that also in the circles of

the independent students a somewhat exaggerated form of nationalism is very common, and that there still is none too great an appreciation of international questions. But I am of the firm conviction that the German Independent Students' Club will join as a whole the International Federation of Students if the idea prevails that the International Students' movement like unto itself must be an educational movement. This would mean the winning over of that part of the German student body in whom dwells a progressive spirit. And that would mean a gain which is not to be despised. The German student may sometimes be slow, but when once he has seen the difficulty of a question he does not give up until he has found a satisfactory answer. The professors set the example for the students. The German professors of international law enjoy a respected position in modern internationalism ; among the historians, the theologians and the political economists an interest has been awakened. The German students would soon contribute to the International Student Movement as an educational movement their important share in their own manner, according to their educational ideal. With their serious thoroughness they would also derive from their international relations infinite gains for the German student life.

If we should succeed with the assistance of a common educational ideal in creating a world-encompassing educational movement, then we shall be assisting on our part that the term humanity, in itself only a word, shall be filled more and more with a living content and that humanity regardless of all divisions and distinctions shall cultivate in common what is common to all. I am not in the habit of discussing these later prospects, but this I firmly believe, that the highest earthly goal is to be found in an organized humanity, in a humanity which will use to a purpose all the resources of this terrestrial globe, so diminished in size, in order to procure for all men a worthy existence which will enable them like ourselves to educate and develop themselves mentally and physically into efficient personalities.

"CORDA FRATRES"

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ÉTUDIANTS

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Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., U. S. A., August 29—September 3, 1913

THE GERMAN FREIE STUDENTENSCHAFT AND THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS.

DR. HERBERT KÜHNERT.

As the Independent Student Movement in Germany (die Freie Studentenschaft) has taken no definite attitude up to the present toward international friendship and understanding and on the other hand this is one of the principal objects of the "Corda Fratres" International Federation of Students, Dr. Berendsohn and I, as delegates from the Independent Student Movement are not able to take any definite official position in regard to this question. However, it is true that the ideas of international friendship and understanding have found great sympathy within the membership of the Independent Student Movement ever since its organization. Notwithstanding the neutrality which up to this time the Independent Students have always maintained toward political questions, they are justified in expressing through their delegates not only sympathy with the objects of this congress but also the hope that a relationship of closer cooperation may be established in the future. What form this cooperation may take it is difficult to foreshadow at this present moment because within the Independent Student Movement itself there exists differing opinions as to the political aspect of these problems.

But in the name of *all* members of the Independent Student Movement it is permissible to state that they would be willing to cooperate with the International Federation of Students without any hesitation whatsoever in the carrying out of the following tasks :

1. Exchange of new and progressive ideas relating to
 - a) the economic welfare of students of all lands.
 - b) The work of the University Settlements.
 - c) Student Representative Councils.
 - d) The Organization and Work of Student Clubs and Fraternities.
 - e) Student Rooming Problems ; Fraternity Houses and Dormitories.
2. Efforts to secure international uniformity in Entrance Requirements and University Degrees.
3. The Organization of Study Tours and of University Bureaus.
4. Exchange of University Publications and the Establishment of an International Students' Magazine.
5. Encouraging the Study of International Problems.

There would be absolutely no difficulty among the Independent Students if the Corda Fratres movement concerned itself only with these problems of purely student interests. But it is otherwise if the movement concerns itself with propaganda for peace, because many Independent Students are convinced that peace-propaganda on account of the peculiar conditions in Germany is contrary to the traditional neutrality of their organization in political affairs.

But it must be said that today there exists among other members of this organization a movement in which special emphasis is laid upon the Study of Sociological Problems. In the opinion of these students, International Peace and World Organization are not considered as a part of any political party platform, but as the necessary outcome of the scientific study of the sociological facts. Therefore in their judgment this aim is not contradictory to the policy of neutrality which the Independent Student Movement has always maintained and without altering one sentence of their constitution it would also be possible for the Independent Students to provide greater opportunity for the study of sociological problems of which the peace problem is one. In saying this I have in mind the so-called "study-groups" (Abteilungen) of the Independent Student Movement.

I have for example two years ago established in the Independent Student Club of Munich a study group for Sociology. The task of this study group was not only to interest the student in Sociology, but also to provide a thorough and systematic course in this subject. The need of founding such groups in each of the individual organizations of the Independent Student Movement seems to me the greater since in Germany, the Universities have established as yet no chairs of Sociology and the students therefore have relatively little opportunity

for the scientific study of these problems. The chief value of such courses organized by the students is the moral pressure they bring to bear upon the University authorities to establish more efficient instruction in these subjects in the regular University Courses.

These study-groups of the Independent Students not only arranged for public lectures by eminent men, but they bring together into more intimate circles students and professors for the common study of important books, for discussions and reports. In this way the Independent Student Movement seeks to win influence not only upon the great masses of the students but to work for a higher efficiency among the individual students. This latter method is less sensational, but is more fruitful of results. I am glad to say that gradually there has been more and more effort to organize these study groups on a pedagogical basis. There is a much greater demand today than ever before for books that are not only deep but at the same time scientific and also readily understood. With regard to the study of Sociology in such groups there has been up to now scarcely anything prepared for introductory courses. From my experience in conducting these courses at Munich, I have found again and again that there is practically no literature specially adapted for introducing the student into such complicated sociological problems as Labor, Suffrage, The Feminist Movement, Education, Peace, etc. Thus I have attempted in my publications to apply to Sociology the outlines which my friend Dr. Berendsohn has given with respect to the work of the study groups in other fields, in naming the books which might be most helpful and in proposing some of the other methods (lectures, institutes, study tours, etc.), by which the student may be able to obtain in the shortest way possible a minimum of understanding of the problems of Sociology.

Through these Study-Groups the Independent Student Movement could, without assuming a definite attitude toward the Peace Question as perhaps is necessary in the case of the International Federation of Students, from time to time quite easily cooperate with the International Student Clubs. Why would it not be possible for such a Study-Group to choose for one semester as a special task the comparative study of great Sociologists (like Novicow, Ta-Be-Be, Müller-Lyer, Leicester Ward, Hobhouse, Westermarck, etc.), with regard to their attitude toward international arbitration and peace? And why should they not cooperate from time to time in the arrangements for public lectures and the distribution of literature? Naturally the task of those study circles would be in so far a different one from that of

the War and Peace Societies in England and the International Student Clubs, as Sociology is concerned not only with the present but also with the past. At any rate I am convinced that we ought to avoid any waste of energy and cooperate as fully as possible in all our arrangements for the study of these problems.

Whether from such occasional cooperation of the individual groups of the Independent Student Movement with those of the International Federation of Students there will result closer relations between the two Central Committees cannot be predicted at the present moment, because we do not know, whether or not in the near future there will arise within the Independent Student Movement itself besides the so-called "neutral" tendency, this desire for a more concrete programme as it has already manifested itself in Munich and other Universities of South Germany. How from this point of view the future of the Independent Student Movement may develop you will find expressed in the book on Modern Contributions towards University Reform "Neue Beiträage zur Hochschulreform" (printed by E. Reinhard, Munich) which H. Kranold and I have just published. In this book we have demonstrated that in our opinion Philosophy and Sociology ought to form the center of the Educational Ideal of the Student World. Hence arises a clear definite point of view in relation to the international problems.

The adherents of this more radical movement to which I belong will endeavour of course to influence the general policy of the Independent Student Movement in our favour. How great a success we shall have remains to be seen in the next few years, because our movement has just begun. At any rate, I should like to inform the members of the Congress of Students that it is not impossible that the Independent Student Movement will in the near future reach the conclusion that international understanding and friendship is not only a humanitarian aim but a sociological necessity.

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THE WORLD CHINESE STUDENT FEDERATION.

BY S. K. TSAO.

The title itself suggests the wide scope and broad horizon of the aims and purpose of the organization which I have the honor to represent. The World Chinese Student Federation attempts to draw the Chinese students all over the world into a bond of union and fellowship and sympathetic cooperation in the opportunity of serving our nation during this period of intellectual and political regeneration. In this paper I propose to trace the history and to set forth the problems of our organization; and the results already achieved I shall also mention as we go along.

It was in 1903, just ten years ago, when Mr. T. H. Lee of Yale University upon his return to China saw the opportunity for the initiation of such a Federation. He got together such men as Tong Kaisan, now director of Tsing-wha college at Peking, W. W. Yen, now Chinese Minister to Berlin, and T. T. Wong, at present the director of the Chinese government students in America, and others among his Shanghai friends, and as the result of this memorable gathering, the Federation was organized with Mr. T. H. Lee as its first President, and others as Directors of the Federation. The first building the Federation occupied was in Shanghai with a reading room and an office room on the ground floor and a general assembly room on the first floor. The hardest problem that confronted the Federation during its infancy was the financial support, but fortunately enough there came the most liberal support on the part of the Directors of the Federation which made the seemingly doomed Federation what it is today. Each director pledged a certain amount of money for the support and maintenance of the Federation for two years and others for three or more years.

With men such as those above mentioned interested in the movement, with the untiring effort on the part of directors, and with the help of the papers which hailed and welcomed the establishment of the Federation, its influence gradually spread even more among Chinese in foreign countries than in China.

Encouraging letters and subscriptions for the journal came from South Sea Islands, Singapore, Philippine Islands and European nations showing the appreciation of the organization which filled a long felt need. Their sympathy was shown in the desire for starting branch Federations in countries where the Chinese students are found. Because the Federation has for its chief object the conservation of energy and the creating of the spirit for public service many intelligent Chinese joined.

The Federation could not have been established sooner for it came into existence just at the time when every good student was longing to give to his fellow country-men what he knew, and to create a new nation out of the old.

The scope of usefulness and helpfulness of the Federation would be much wider, if it had a secretary who is a good Chinese scholar to remove from the mind of the Chinese literati the feeling that alienated them.

The reason is this :

As the membership grew larger and as the members did not speak the same dialect, the use of the English language among some made those who did not speak English feel quite embarrassed and as a result quite a number of the enlisted members withdrew.

The demand for a competent secretary has been before the students for several years and as yet no satisfactory arrangements have been made, although many offered their service voluntarily. Would that patriotism might always be manifested in service for it is only through the amount of service one renders the public that the height of patriotism is measured.

The maintenance of the Federation cannot always be left in the hands of a few. It is a world wide organization, and therefore it behooves the Chinese students all over the world who are to play their part in the modeling of the new Republic of China to offer their support to this highly beneficial organization.

The Federation has received encouragement from many prominent men, yet the encouragement received is not as yet sufficient to cause its importance to be felt over the whole nation. Among others Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Hon. Chung Nun-yen, Dr. Wu Zien Tuk, are most

ardent in their support, but suffice it to say that unless the majority of Chinese students take active interest in the movement the Federation must remain in a very limited field of activity.

What has caused the recognition of the existence of the "World Chinese Student Federation" by students of other nations must have been without doubt due to the World Chinese Student Journal, which is a bimonthly magazine edited entirely by Chinese students. The circulation is quite considerable, about 3,000 at the present time.

Through this magazine the English speaking world learns what the Chinese students think about the problems confronting the nation.

The magazine has made for the Federation many friends. Through its sane treatment of the great topics that concern China and which eventually will concern the world, the Federation has won the admiration of the thinking world. Many who are keenly watching the development of China have given it every sympathy and support.

Lady Gordon of Great Britain, who through the Journal has learned of the organization of the Federation, presented many volumes of books on nation wide topics, with the hope that the Federation might prove itself a source of blessing to Chinese young men. This magazine serves also as a big clearing house; it comments upon the current topics and tells what the Chinese think of them. It likewise brings into touch the students in different nations who are the main spring of the real progress of nations.

It also offers suggestions and light in the solution of hard problems in China. It treats of the relationship of China to other nations in commerce and education. This publication is very highly esteemed by expert journalists, and favourably commented upon by editors of leading foreign papers in China.

There is a good demand for this Journal among Chinese abroad, because it takes the right attitude towards things concerning the welfare and interest of the people.

Besides the publication of this Journal, the Federation does local Educational work in the form of lectures in an effort to teach those who are less fortunate the principles of representative government, and duties of citizens toward the Republic. The Federation whenever it has opportunity to do so invites prominent visitors of different nations to China to address its meetings, and thus through these meetings better understanding and international brotherhood may be secured.

That the progress of China does not rest upon the mass of the people is a universally accepted fact. It is the students of today who shall be called to account for the success or failure of the Chinese Republic.

Think of the responsibility the students of today have towards their own country's progress and the permanent establishment of good will among nations. The same may be said of students of other countries.

When the students realize and understand fully their obligations toward their respective countries there will soon come a renaissance in this twentieth century. The Republic of China is making it

possible for Chinese students to pursue their studies abroad and in return they should support any movement that uplifts our nation. The Federation is a natural rendezvous for students, because its motive is the bringing about of a perfect understanding among students and the development of mutual appreciation.

Unless the mass of students come to its rescue the Federation is permanently limited in its work. It will be a blow to the people who depend so much upon the student body for their material, intellectual and moral welfare.

With the number of students of whom China is so proud, it stands to reason that they will be the future main stay of the country, if they will only see through the help of education they have had, the clear meaning of service.

By service we mean the forgetting of oneself for the welfare of the public, of his self interest, his reputation, the jealousy between one another over minor things and all such differences that cause enmity among themselves so that they may have a common ground upon which they will have to stand for the upbuilding of our nation. From my personal observation, only a very small percentage of returned students do take any interest in the Federation. The majority as yet seems to be quite indifferent.

If the course of several years of education and experience abroad cannot bring the students to realize their obligations in disinterested service, how may we ever hope to expect those who have not had the privileges come up to the standard of service.

It is hoped that many will rally around the Federation and give it a lift such as it deserves.

Again and again the Federation has called upon the faithful to help it out of financial stringencies, and so far as I know they have always responded. Those that are faithful are only able to keep the Federation afloat but more than this is necessary to bring about a progressive development. It ought not to be allowed to worry about its finances, on the other hand it ought to be given every facility to push out its work and extend its influence for good.

When the Federation is properly managed and supported it will be a great dynamic force in the new Republic.

Heretofore the International Federation has had no connection with the students of the East and it is to be hoped that through the International Congress of Students a new international impetus will be created throughout the Chinese student world. It will mean the setting forth of sound policy for our organization.

Cannot this Congress be the means of bringing together the students of all nations in a bond of true brotherly affection?

The destiny of the world is in a sense in the hands of this Congress of Students. With the increasing number of students returning from abroad, we need not worry about the future destiny of the World Chinese Student Federation. It is bound to grow and its influence shall be felt among the brother students of the world.

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**THIRD CIRCULAR LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF
CORDA FRATRES.**

GEORGE W. NASMYTH.

During March and April, I made a tour of propaganda through the universities of Scandinavia, Finland and Russia, and returning, visited the German universities of Berlin, Leipzig, Munich, Wurzburg, Heidelberg and Freiburg. In the conferences which I have held with the leaders of student bodies, and as a result of the addresses which I have delivered to student organizations, I have found the deepest interest and sympathy for the international ideas of the Corda Fratres. A better knowledge of the aims of the F. I. D. E. has been spread among the students in these lands and a wide interest in the VIII International Congress of Students at Ithaca has been aroused by a large amount of literature which I have distributed and by the special articles which I have written for the student magazines of Copenhagen, Christiania; Upsala, Helsingfors, and St. Petersburg.

Following the addresses and conferences with student leaders in the Scandinavian universities I have appointed provisionally, until more permanent relations are established, the following officers of student associations as correspondents and representatives of the F. I. D. E.:

Denmark.

COPENHAGEN—H. Bronsted, cand. theol.—Nørrevoldgade 54.

H. T. Jensen—Vestre Boulevard 5.

Abjorn Smitt, Editor Akademisk Ugeblad, Vestre
Boulevard 5.

Norway.

CHRISTIANIA—Henning B. Bodker, Representative of law students in the faculty—Pilestradet 88-II.

Frederick Heber, Editor "Minerva," Byzdö Alli 14.

Sweden.

GOTHENBURG—Thorsten Thorsell, Secretary General Student Committee, Fogelbergsgatan 63.

M. Stern, Studentkoren Huset, 1A Södravagen.

LUND—Helgo Lindstedt.

Nils Hänniger, President Student Förening, Lills Kungsgatan 6.

STOCKHOLM—Ernst Nathorst, Böos Ordförande, Styrelse Högskolas Förening-Norr Mälarstrand 24.

K. Ljunggren-Ordförande, Styrelse Tekniska Högskolas Förening.

UPSALA—B. A. S. Jonzon, cand. phil., Ordförande Studentkoren, Götgatan 9.

Finland.

In Finland the invitation to adhere to the Federation was enthusiastically received by the "Studentkor," an organization which includes all the 3,200 students of the University of Helsingfors. At a general meeting following my visit it was decided to join the Federation, and I have received the following official notification :

"To the President of the Comité Central of the International Students' Federation Corda Fratres, Dr. George W. Nasmyth :

"I have hereby the honor to inform you that the Students' Corps of Finland has decided to join the International Students' Federation and has elected two representatives of said Comité Central, the former chairman of the Students' Association, Dr. K. S. Laurila, and the present chairman, Dr. P. J. Stynninen.

Dr. Henry Hartman is elected to represent the Students' Corps of Finland at the Congress to be held at Ithaca, August 29th—Sept. 3rd.

"I remain,

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) W. E. BROTHERUS,

Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Students' Corps of Finland."

The addresses of the two new members whom we welcome to the Comité Central are : Dr. K. S. Laurila, Museigatan 5 ; Dr. P. J. Stynninen, Neue Studenten Huset, Helsingfors.

Russia.

In Russia I visited the Universities of St. Petersburg, Moscow and Warsaw, addressing various groups of students on the aims of the Corda Fratres movement, and meeting everywhere a most sympathetic and enthusiastic response. In St. Petersburg my appeal to the Russian students was published in the "Russian Molva," and in the student magazine of the Technical College. On account of the prohibition which the Russian government enforces against the organization of student organizations of any kind, it was not possible, temporarily, to form chapters of the Corda Fratres, but I have appointed the following representatives of the Central Committee who will prepare the way for closer relations with the Russian students in the future :

Alexis Jellachich, Podolie, Proscouroff, Russia.

Harvey W. Anderson, Lessnoi, St. Petersburg, Russia.

Germany.

At the annual convention of the "Deutsche Freie Studentenschaft," held at Weimar, May 13-14, 1913, I extended a cordial invitation to this powerful student organization, which has 34 chapters in the German universities and technical colleges, and which publishes a large number of student magazines, to adhere to the Corda Fratres movement on the basis of the Rome platform, and to elect official representatives to the Congress at Ithaca. This invitation met with a warm response, and two delegates were elected to attend the Congress and report at the next convention at Weimar, June 2-5, 1913. The two delegates are :

Dr. Walter A. Berendsohn, Office for Study Tours in Foreign Countries of the German Freie Studentenschaft, Hallerplatz 8, Hamburg.

Dr. Herbert Kühnert.

It was also decided that the "Freie Studentenschaft" in cooperation with the "Verband der Internationalen Studenten-Vereins," the German student societies "Freischar," "Freibund," the Abstinence Student Club and the Secretaryship for Social Work in Munich-Gladbach, should organize a study tour of the United States in connection with the International Congress of Students, in this tour 35 German students are enrolled.

At the Second Annual Convention of the "Verband der Internationalen Studenten-Vereine an deutschen Hochschulen ("Corda Fratres"), held at Leipsic May 14-17, 1913, which was attended by 70 representatives of the chapters of Berlin, Leipsic, Munich, Goettingen, Bonn, Heidelberg and Freiburg, seven delegates were appointed to represent the "Verband" at the Ithaca Congress. Among the delegates are the first president of the "Verband," Paul Baumgarten, and the newly elected president for the year 1913-14, Edgar Herzog, Brandvorwerk Str. 38, Leipsic, as well as the president of the Munich chapter of Corda Fratres, Dr. John Mez. It was resolved to extend an invitation to the Congress to make the siège of the IX International Congress of Students in 1915 at Munich, since by the terms of the Hague agreement the Congresses are to be held alternately in Europe and America. The delegates were instructed, in case it should prove impossible to hold the next Congress at Munich, to vote for Zurich, Switzerland. The next convention of the German branch of the Corda Fratres will be held June 4-7 at Munich.

Switzerland.

The first Swiss chapter of the Federation, the "Corda Fratres" "Internationaler Studenten Verein Zurich," was founded, with nearly 100 charter members, on June 13, 1913. At the business meeting on July 14, the following two members were elected to represent Switzerland in the Central Committee :

Alfred Knapp, Bolley Str. 56, Zurich.

Bernhard Greuter, Affolternstr. 545, Hoengg, Zurich.

It was resolved also to invite the Corda Fratres to hold the IX International Congress of Students at Zurich in 1915, an invitation in which the "Verband der Studierenden an der Technischen Hochschule Zurich" also joins. The Zurich "Verein" has also made plans for spreading the international student movement to the other Swiss universities, beginning at Bern and Lausanne.

France.

The "Union Nationale des Associations d'Étudiants de France" has decided to send its vice-president, Jean Gerard, president of the "Association des Étudiants de Nancy," and possibly also its president, Marcel Viard, who is also president of the "Association Generale des Étudiants de Paris," 13 rue de la Bucherie, Paris, to represent it at the Ithaca Congress.

England.

The International Polity Clubs and the Garton Foundation have decided to send N. B. Langdon-Davies, M. A., of Cambridge, as its representative to the Congress in Ithaca.

Hungary.

The Budapest consulate of the Corda Fratres will be represented at the Ithaca Congress by Zoltan de Hindy, and Dr. Etienne de Zsembery will probably represent the Corda Fratres at the International Reunion of Students at the Hague.

Italy.

The Italian members of the Corda Fratres are hoping to send a large delegation to the Congress, but at the present moment it is impossible to give the definite names.

South America.

Argentina, Uruguay and other South American countries have announced their intention of sending delegations to the Ithaca Congress. A warm letter of greeting and an application to be admitted to the Federation has been received from the president of the Association of Students of the Republic of Colombia, Leonidas Olarte, Carrera 7, Número 252, Bogotá.

China.

The Chinese students will be represented at the Ithaca Congress, by about 120 members of the Eastern branch of the Chinese Students' Alliance, and by one of the officers of the World's Chinese Students' Federation, S. K. Tsao.

United States of America.

In the United States much publicity work has been done for the Congress through the medium of the college dailies of the numerous universities, especially those at which Corda Fratres is represented by the Cosmopolitan Club. In leading newspapers and journals the congress has been commented upon. While it is impossible at this writing to say just how many American students will attend, yet it is safe to predict a large and representative delegation will assemble.

The Cosmopolitan movement continues to grow and prosper in the United States. "The Cosmopolitan Student" is in its fourth year as

the official organ of the Federation. There are now about 35 chapters and associate chapters. The club on the Pacific Coast will invite the next biennial congress to meet at San Francisco in connection with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

The Reorganization of the Corda Fratres Movement.

One of the chief tasks of the Ithaca Congress will be the reorganization of the Federation along the lines laid down in the program submitted by the American delegates at the Rome Congress in 1911. With the marvelous growth which the movement has experienced, a complete change in the character of its membership, which no longer consists chiefly of individual students, has come about. This has rendered necessary a new determination of the principles which shall govern the international relations of the Federation, whose most important elements now consist of adhering national groups or organizations. In the following proposal for reorganization, the relations of the individual student members in the Federation are not considered, but it is sought to establish the relation among the adhering associations on the basis of complete autonomy, together with a cordial cooperation which will insure effective organization for the attainment of the high aims of the movement.

I submit the following :

Principles to Govern the International Relations of the Associations Adhering to the International Federation of Students, "Corda Fratres".

I. *Object.* To unite student movements and organizations throughout the world, and to promote among students closer international relations, mutual understanding and friendship.

To encourage the study of international relations and problems.

To stimulate a sympathetic appreciation of the culture, problems and intellectual currents of other nations.

To facilitate foreign study, and to increase its value and fruitfulness.

The Corda Fratres movement seeks to unite the students of the world on the basis of their common ideal of education, the development of body and spirit to the highest perfection and most complete personality. The movement is neutral in all special religious, political and economic principles.

II. *Organization.* a) Each national group shall be an independent unit, and as such shall preserve its absolute autonomy.

b) No national group shall be under any financial responsibility to any other or others.

III. *Cordial Cooperation.* There shall however be the most cordial cooperation between these national groups, in the following ways among others :

International Congresses. The Federation will hold international congresses of students biennially in different countries, and will encourage congresses of less extended groups of students, as Pan-American Congresses, Pan-European Congresses, etc.

International Correspondence. The Federation will provide means for placing the students of political economy, languages, theology, medicine, law, engineering, etc. in the different countries in correspondence with the students of the same subjects in other countries in order that they may obtain a wider knowledge of conditions and methods of study. It will facilitate the international interchange of student publications and will secure foreign correspondents for student magazines which desire them.

International Hospitality and Interchange of Students. The Federation will assist in the organization of international student visits and of study tours of student organizations or individual students ; it will furnish information and advice to students wishing to study in a foreign university, and will strive to make their period of study abroad as fruitful and suggestive as possible.

IV. *Organs : Central Committee.* Two members from each country shall constitute a central committee (international permanent committee) whose function it shall be to extend the Federation and devise ways and means for carrying out its objects. The members of this committee shall be on the basis of equality, but the representatives of one country, known as president and secretary of the Central Committee, shall direct the work of the Committee. The country whose representatives shall be charged with the direction shall be named at the biennial congresses.

Board of Representatives. Each local branch of an adhering association shall be entitled to elect a member of the Board of Representatives who shall act as corresponding secretaries and cooperate in the carrying out of the objects of the Federation.

International Bureau of Students. The Central Committee is charged with the task of establishing a permanent international bureau of students with branches in all countries, for which the necessary financial support can be found, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the federation.

International Student Review. The Federation will seek to establish an international student magazine and to publish editions in all the languages of the adhering associations, in so far as ways and means can be found. The international standard size, World Form IX, 16 x 22.6 cm. shall be adopted for all publications of the International Federations of Students.

Zurich, Switzerland,
16 July, 1913.

"CORDA FRATRES"

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ETUDIANTS
(International Federation of Students)

EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF STUDENTS

CORNELL COSMOPOLITAN CLUB

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., U. S. A., August 29—September 3, 1913.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION.

BY EDGAR HERZOG.

I. Organisation of the Federation Internationale des Etudiants
"Corda Fratres."

II. Establishment of an International Student Review for the
whole "Corda Fratres" movement.

III. Establishment of an International Exhibition of the student
newspapers and magazines at the International Bookmaking and
Graphic Arts Exhibition in Leipzig, 1914.

The different associations adhering to our world federation have
arisen often spontaneously and without knowledge of each other.
This spontaneity of organization in different corners of the earth, is on
the one hand a guarantee for the stability of our federation, but on
the other hand the nature of our federation, its method of working
and its purposes are differently conceived in the different countries ac-
cording to the different national conceptions of the ideas of internat-
ionalism. Because of the richness and variety arising from national
individualities, it would be advantageous for our federation if its
character could be more definitely defined so that an outsider could
gain a knowledge of it more readily, or what is in this case essentially
the same,—an acquaintance with our aims and tendencies.

It seems that the internal organization of our federation is now so
clarified that the VIII Congress must assume the task of developing
and defining more sharply those tendencies for the international
organization of the whole student world, which were latent in it from
the beginning. It seems to me that our federation is composed of two
divisions, one consisting of groups such as the American Cosmopolitan
Clubs and the German International Student Clubs, which desire to
encourage the study of modern international ideas and make possible

the international interchange of thoughts and culture in student circles at home and abroad, the second division of the federation is made up of those national associations which represent the whole student life of the universities and which have joined the federation as a national entity.

In studying the various tendencies of all our different associations I find always the desire to make our federation the centre of an organization of the whole student life throughout the universities of the world for the realization of the aims which are common to them all. (See on this subject the third circular letter of President Nasmyth, page 6, 7, and Dr. H. Kuehnert, "The German Freie Studentenschaft and the study of International Problems, page 2 ; further aims are, for example, international interchange of students and lecture tours of the most important professors through foreign universities, and the study of international problems.

These are the great tasks of organization for us, the members of the federation, and especially for the International Student Clubs and the Cosmopolitan Clubs. We must strive, each in his own country, to have larger proportions of the students representing all student interests, join themselves to the federation, though not necessarily as members of our clubs. The clubs are in this case only the means, the leaven that brings the ideas of international organization into the other elements of student life. Further, the clubs must still supply the organizing power and establish the foundations of the world organization of student life.

Our work of propaganda must begin with the summons to all internationally organized and other progressive student groups to co-operate with our federation. I mean here primarily associations such as the World Student Christian Federation, Student Temperance Unions, the German Freie Studentenschaft, etc. They shall remain thoroughly autonomous, but they shall have the right to receive our international publications and to use the institutions of our federation as their own.

The most important measure for the realization of the ideas of our federation is to become the centre of a whole comprehensive world student federation. We are doing this now when we create the institutions that will enable us to take such a central position, namely, the International Student Bureau and the International Student Magazine.

For the organization of this bureau I would make the following suggestions :

I. The bureau shall have two centres, one in Europe and one in America so that there may be a rapid transference of information.

II. The bureau shall have at each university that is already in connection with our federation, a responsible representative whose name and address shall be published in the lists of the bureau and in the magazine.

III. The site of the bureau should be permanent. For each centre two officers shall be elected by the Congress, to serve for two years. These officers may appoint the representatives in each of the various universities.

The work of the bureau shall be based on the following aims :

I. To organize study-tours in foreign countries (for example, as the Cornell Cosmopolitan Club has arranged for a study-tour of the German students.)

II. To provide information as to individual study-tours in foreign countries.

III. To facilitate correspondence between students of different nationalities.

IV. To secure information concerning study in foreign countries, the student life there and the various universities.

V. To arrange international student exchange.

VI. To organize international lecture tours of well-known professors, etc.

When we have succeeded in making our bureau indispensable to the students and universities of the world, then we shall have potentially reached the organization of the whole student life of the world. The official connection of all these associations with our federation is then only a question of time.

The most important task of our bureau will be the publication of an International Student Magazine. Such a magazine has two important functions : it must be the common unifying organ for all our separate groups in order to strengthen the sense of unity between the national organizations and thus awaken among their members the consciousness that they are members of a world organization. The second function runs parallel with the first : the magazine should contain and circulate the publications of the bureau ; send out the official communications and devote itself especially to the propaganda of those ideas which are fundamental in the establishment of our bureau.

The contents of the magazine shall accordingly deal with the following subjects among others :

A. Problems of University education and student development and all other questions of student life of common interest considered from the international and the various national viewpoints.

B. 1. Practical questions of foreign study, with a view to making it as widespread and as fruitful as possible.

2. The creation of ways and means by which the student traveling in foreign countries can come into friendly relations with the student circles of the universities which he visits.

3. Practical information to aid in the organization of study tours of single students and of groups of students.

C. It should discuss international problems and encourage their study.

D. It should give addresses and news of the different national movements and separate chapters (if necessary in the language of the country of the movement.)

In order that the Magazine may publish contributions of superior merit, and in order that it may command the attention of the reading public in spite of the over-production of periodicals, it would seem advisable to publish it at first, not as a monthly, but as a quarterly organ. Each issue could then be more voluminous, containing from 48 to 160 pages, and could contain a number of articles, fully exhausting the subject matter under consideration. The contributions could appear in English, French, or German, depending upon the wishes of the author or the judgment of the Board of Editors.

The editorial management of the Magazine should be under the direction of an international Board of Editors. This Board might be constituted as follows: each country is to be represented on the editorial board by an accredited member whose duty it shall be to enter into relations with the authors of his country and to be responsible for the publication of the official report of the organization represented by him. The Editor-in-Chief shall be elected by the congress; but he shall not be the representative of his country on the Board. In so far as it proves possible to finance the Magazine independently of subscription by the members, it would seem advisable to furnish it gratis to the members of the individual organizations belonging to the Federation who are already subscribers to the organs of the individual constituent societies. In addition it would be desirable to furnish it, wherever possible, to all larger student organizations, so that thereby propaganda might be made for our ideas, the work of the Bureau be facilitated, and the ground be broken for an organization of the entire student world. Into other circles the Magazine might be brought at a fair price of subscription. The surplus, if any, might be turned over to the Central Bureau, in so far as it is not needed in the administration of the Magazine.

The Magazine will certainly strengthen our organization internally, will enlarge its possibilities for active work, and at the same time will serve to establish more firmly our prestige among outsiders.

The tasks before our Federation are numerous. Let me briefly outline but one of them: In 1914 there will be held at Leipzig an International Bookmaking and Graphic Arts Exhibition. Let our Federation at this important Exposition represent the whole student world by an exhibition of student publications, assembled and collected by our representatives in the various countries of the earth.

If we are fully conscious of our larger problem, we shall experience no difficulty in finding a multitude of individual tasks awaiting our solution. Our duty lies in taking hold of them with energy and enthusiasm.

Misc.

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**THE EDUCATIVE WORK OF THE FINNISH STUDENTS
AND ITS SUGGESTIONS FOR STUDENT'S OR-
GANIZATIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.**

BY DR. HENRY HARTMAN.

As this is the first time the student corps of Finland takes part in an international congress of Corda Fratres, the general committee through the chairman Mr. Locsin has requested me to speak about the educative work of the Finnish students as a basis for the discussion of the problem of the relation of the student to social reform. My country is young, the culture of the people is recent, and though our educative work has been carried on during some few decades only—an inconsiderable period in the life of a people—yet through their work, the Finnish people have advanced in culture to the level of the older civilized nations. Perhaps some features from this part of the students' activities may interest you.

It is in fact only during the last twenty years that our students with energy and animation have endeavored to work for the education of the people. This work has been concentrated at many points. Free lecture courses have naturally been an important factor, and itinerant students have in all parts of the country lectured on instructive subjects more or less regularly. In connection with these lectures or apart from them evening schools have been arranged in many places. These schools have been going on some time and instruction is there given in common subjects such as history, arithmetic, civics and so on. Of course it is unnecessary to point out, that there is no charge of any nature.

The small libraries play an essential part in increasing the education of the people. These have been formed through gifts and by purchase

and are partly stationary and partly circulating, so that from time to time the books are sent from place to place. They are sent to the villages of the working country people and are during the long northern winter nights a useful, much sought for and popular diversion. The circulating libraries are comparatively small and contain only some hundred volumes, but in compensation the expense for their maintenance is slight. When a library of that kind has been in a village for a time, long enough to be thoroughly read, it will be removed to another village and a new library will replace the old one. These libraries have proved of great value to the people of a country like Finland, where the distances are great and the inhabitants, mostly farmers, are widely scattered.

In order to give opportunity to those of the country people, who after passing through an elementary school desire to extend their education, the students have worked actively for the erection of popular high schools (to a certain extent like the American rural high schools). The pupils are young men and women from the peasantry and they are instructed in natural history, civics, agriculture, domestic science, manual training, cooking and other subjects useful to the farmer. The course lasts from one to two years and the instruction is mostly given by students. The alumni of these schools have broader interests and higher standards and contribute afterwards in many ways to the uplift of the people.

No matter how enthusiastic and well conducted the educative work may be, it is of no lasting value, unless the people respond by showing self-activity, and for that reason the students have worked to found young people's societies. Instead of letting the youth of the country and cities lavish time and money on useless and valueless amusements these societies try to assemble them for agreeable and improving recreations. At their meetings they have programmes consisting of songs, lectures, recitations, plays, tableaux, dialogues and so on, the members themselves in turn participating in the performance of the programme. Thus an interest in their society is awakened, and at the same time they develop themselves. Sport is also of great importance in these societies. Music has a high place and almost all of them have their own glee club or orchestra. In Finland with its three million inhabitants there are now about 220 young people's societies with an aggregate membership of 20,000, spread all over the country, and this fact indicates the popularity of these associations.

During the last fifteen years the students have taken an important part in the general temperance work, which has converted the Finns into

the most temperate people in the world. According to latest statistics of 27 different countries Finland consumes the least alcohol per capita. The students' part in this work has surely been of no little importance. For they have turned to the youth and have aimed at teaching the youth the value of total abstinence. Among the students themselves there are some temperance societies, which have a large membership and from which competent lecturers are sent around the country. Similar societies have been formed in most high schools throughout the country and it is very common for the pupils one and all to join these societies. At the meetings the young scholars absorb love for the temperance question and repugnance for all alcoholic drinks, that cause so much misery in the world.

Still another department of student activity deserves attention. In Finland more than in most countries are found the ravages of tuberculosis which every year destroys thousands of the strongest men and women. In the struggle which everywhere is going on against this scourge of humanity, the students have joined forces during the last years and organized veritable campaigns. In companies from 20 to 50 strong they have during the summer vacations journeyed into the regions most visited by the disease. They have gone from village to village, arranged for social evenings, to which the people are invited to listen to talks and to partake in the discussion on the best ways and means of suppressing the common enemy. They visit during these campaigns every house, every hovel, where tuberculosis is found, and privately give them advice how to take care of themselves and stop the spread of the disease. These companies are under the oversight of one or more medical students and have been received by the people with friendliness, gratitude and understanding.

This is in a few words the students' work for the uplifting of the people. But this work is seen in its true light only when we consider the existing conditions. Finland has for the last fifteen years been struggling with powerful Russia for the freedom of its constitution. The Russian government, which is holding its own people in darkness and misery, has during this time tried to suppress the autonomy of Finland, strangle its culture, both spiritual and economic, and push back the Finnish people to the same conditions in which the Russian people now are languishing. And the methods the Russian government is following show to the civilized world an entirely new spectacle. The state appropriations for the public schools and other educational institutions are taken away, because they give enlightenment to the people ; our judges of the superior courts are sent for years to jails in

Russia, because they have followed the laws of Finland ; the right of freedom of speech is grossly violated, and so on. These are unbelievable conditions, but they are true.

Under these shocking circumstances and in spite of them the Finnish students have accomplished their work of enlightenment among the people. They have felt their duty as messengers of the spiritual culture and they have endeavored to share their treasures with the people. We have realized, that we have to strengthen our culture, if we shall endure in this struggle, which threatens destruction to our nation. We have to raise the man, we have to lift the woman. The small nations are of little importance in the general development ; but when they raise their standards, they contribute to the progress of the humanity.